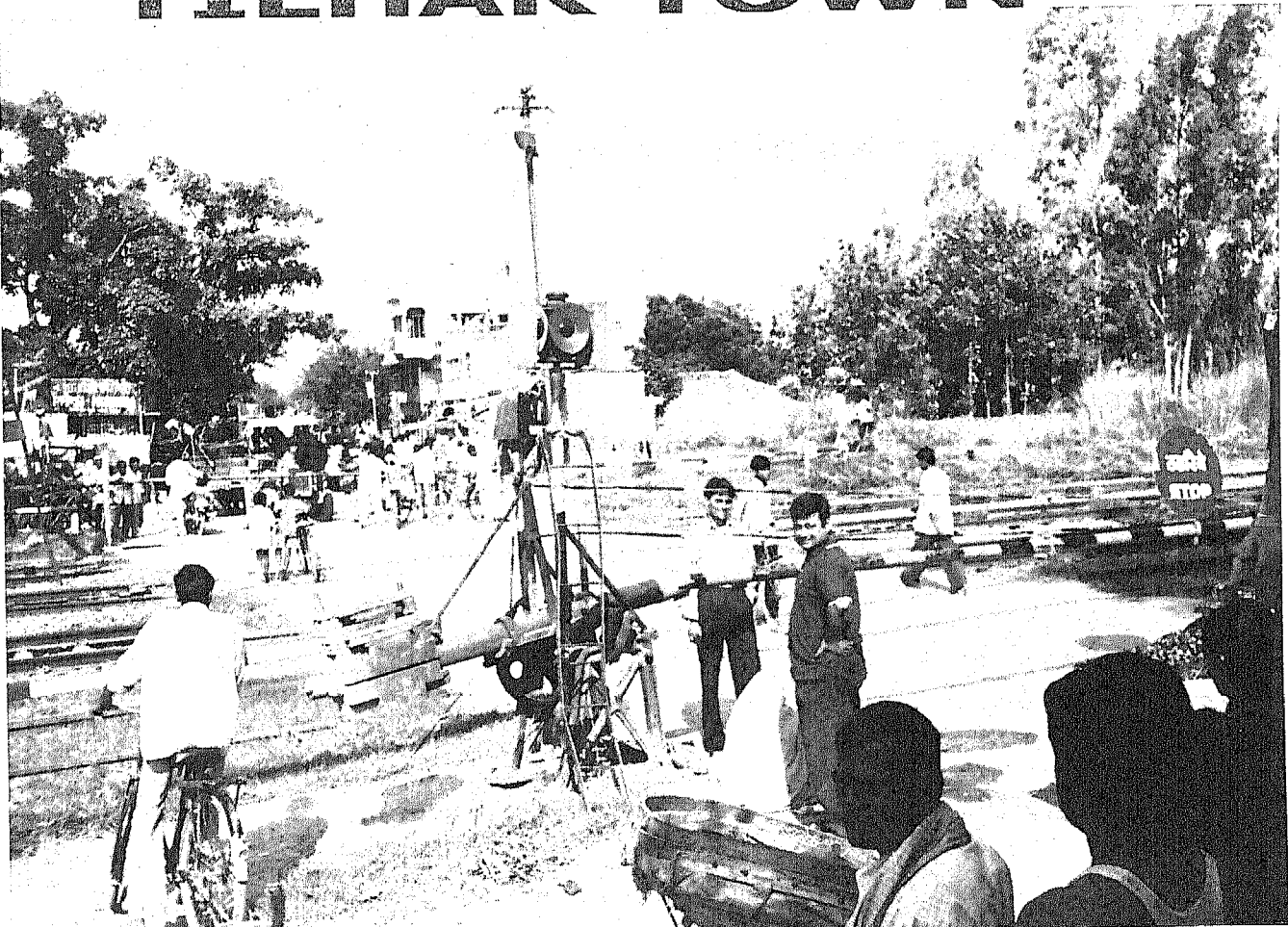


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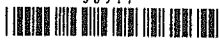
# TILHAR TOWN



LEVEL CROSSING: HAWRAH-DELHI (Via LUCKNOW) RAILWAY CROSSING THROUGH TILHAR TOWN, CREATES FREQUENT TRAFFIC JAMS

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## URBAN AMENITIES IN RURAL AREAS OF TOWN'S CLUSTER VILLAGES (DISTRICT SHAHJAHANPUR)

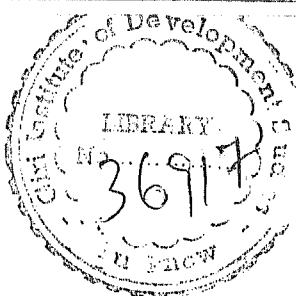
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D.R.D.A., SHAHJAHANPUR  
Government of Uttar Pradesh

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**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

[AN INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH (ICSSR) GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, SPONSORED RESEARCH INSTITUTE]

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## PREFACE

*Industrialisation and urbanisation are complementary to each other and together they are engine of growth for overall development. According to 1991 census, there were 4515 towns and cities where country's 25.7 per cent population lived. There were 23 large cities of above one million inhabitants where population growth rate was exceptionally high due to heavy influx from country side. During 2001 census the number of urban settlements grew to 5161 in which about 27.8 per cent country's population was accommodated, whereas in China about half of the country's population lives in urban areas. In 2001, the million plus cities grew to 35. During the decade the overall growth of towns and cities was 12.9 per cent when the growth of million plus cities was 52.0 per cent. This shows that the pace of growth of large cities is quite fast than the growth of small and medium towns. For example the decadal growth of Delhi is about 46 per cent, Kanpur 36 per cent, Lucknow 35 per cent, which is much higher than the growth in small and medium towns or the country as a whole. In New York the decadal growth rate is only 9 per cent, as in USA the economic condition and urban amenities are everywhere balanced, people need not to migrate for all these, like in India. Due to constant and rapid growth of population, especially in large cities the existing urban facilities are always insufficient and urban machinery is ever exhausted, making the urbanisation into slumization.*

*Since Independence India faced acute shortage of foodgrain, essential for human survival which diverted the government attention towards development of agricultural infrastructure, thus overall urban development was side-tracked. Since agriculture is not so capable to absorb all the working age population, therefore, industrialization is the only alternative to provide the livelihood. In real sense, industries can only survive in towns and cities. Small and medium towns are not much different than rural areas in terms of employment avenues, proper amenities and services and thus they are not capable to attract the rural migrants. The Government of India's policy is to provide*

the amenities and services to develop 5000 village clusters around the small and medium towns of the country so that the rural urban gap may be bridged and these towns may expand. In the first phase, in each district one such cluster of 10-15 villages has to be developed. For district Shahjahanpur the cluster of villages are chosen around Tilhar town, which is centrally located. Tilhar town is located on Delhi - Lucknow (Via Shahjahanpur) railway trunk and it is about 26 kms. in the North from Shahjahanpur city. Tilhar town is in South-Western side of River Deoha. Most of the area around Tilhar is fertile and irrigated by wells and canals. Ground water level varies from village to village, like the depth of water in Dabhaura is 75 feet, Azamabad 45 feet, Puraun 45 feet, Barhepur 35 feet and Kutuwpur 45 feet, which is easily available for irrigation. Majority of the inhabitants are OBCs belonging to both Hindu and Muslim communities who are fast progressing in all the fields. If the proposed uninterrupted power supply, potable water, efficient transport and communication, proper educational facilities, health services and proper marketing are provided in rural areas, then definitely the push factor towards metropolitan cities would be weakened.

This study of Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas of Tilhar Town's Cluster Villages has been undertaken by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, which is sponsored by DRDA, Shahjahanpur. We are extremely grateful to Shri Vimal Chandra Srivastava, (PCS), Chief Development Officer, Shahjahanpur who was kind to recognize the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow to take up this delicate research task. Throughout the field survey Shri Satyendra Nath Chaudhary, (PCS), Project Director, Shahjahanpur was behind the scene and helped us at every step as a guiding force, we are grateful to him. Shri R.N. Singh Yadav, BDO, Tilhar Block, who was always available to our survey team and he was quite helpful and he deserves our sincere thanks.

*The Director of the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, Prof. A. K. Singh, who is also our senior colleague and academic guide, encouraged me to take up this study. He was always a source of inspiration, without which it was not possible to bring this report into this shape. Dr. (Ms.) Abhilasha Srivastava (Research Assistant) of our project managed the secondary data and handled the primary field data in preparing the tables on computer, deserves heartfelt thanks. Our field staff Shri Brijesh Tewari (Research Assistant) and Shri Mohammad Zubair Akhtar (Research Assistant) took the task of collecting the data from the field, we acknowledge and thank for their most tiring efforts. Also Ms. S.M.S. Jafri, my daughter who volunteered in preparing the maps, deserves our appreciation and thanks. Special thanks goes to Shri Manoharan K., Office Assistant, who word processed the script on computer with all responsibility. Last but not the least, I am grateful to my faculty colleagues, staff of Library, Computer and Administration who always inspired and encouraged me to complete the task on time.*

*We are sure that our efforts would bring a great change in transforming the lives of villagers living in cluster of villages around Tilhar and rural - urban dichotomy would be narrowed.*

**Dr. S.S.A. JAFRI**

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*November 30, 2004*

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FIG. 1

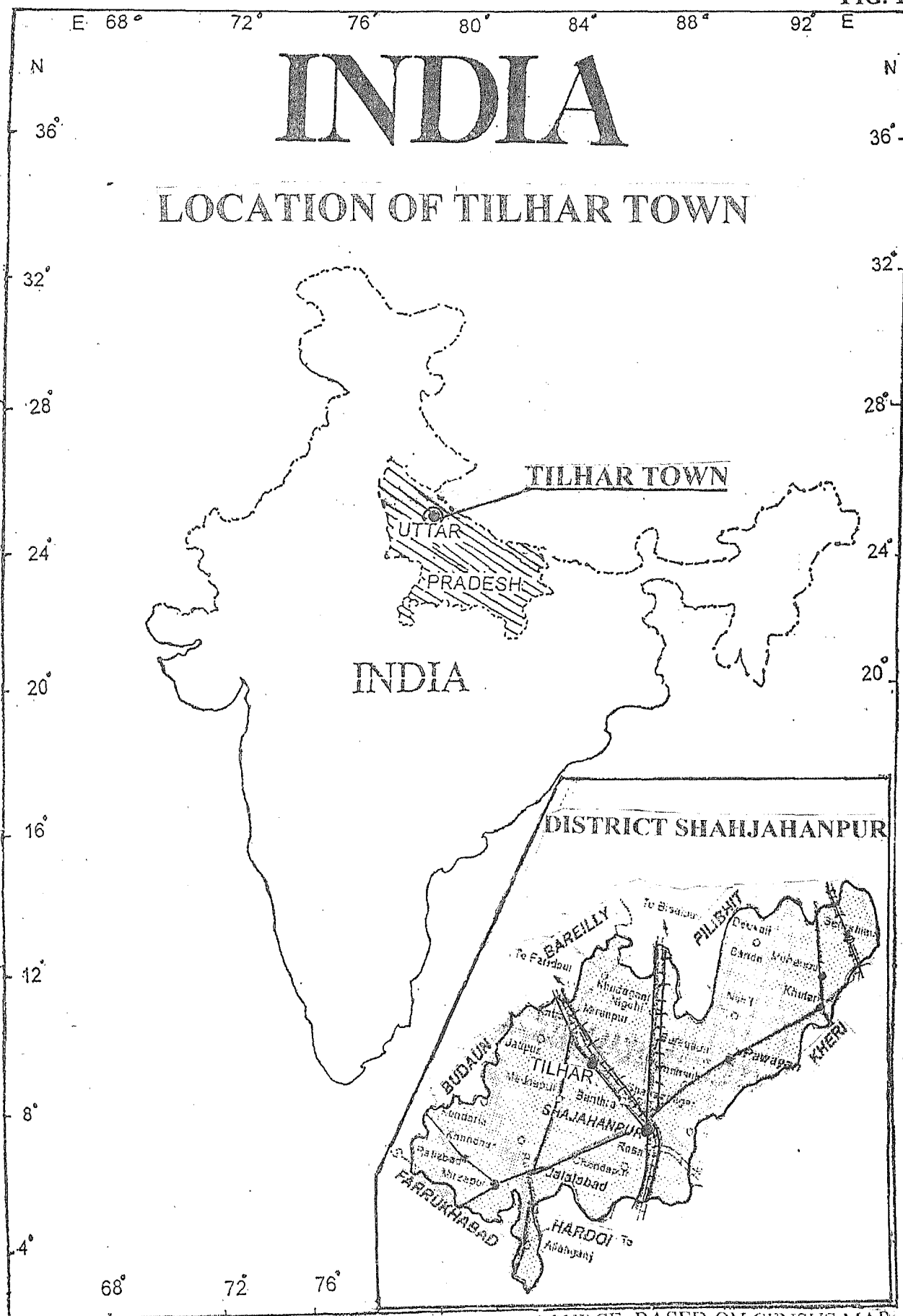
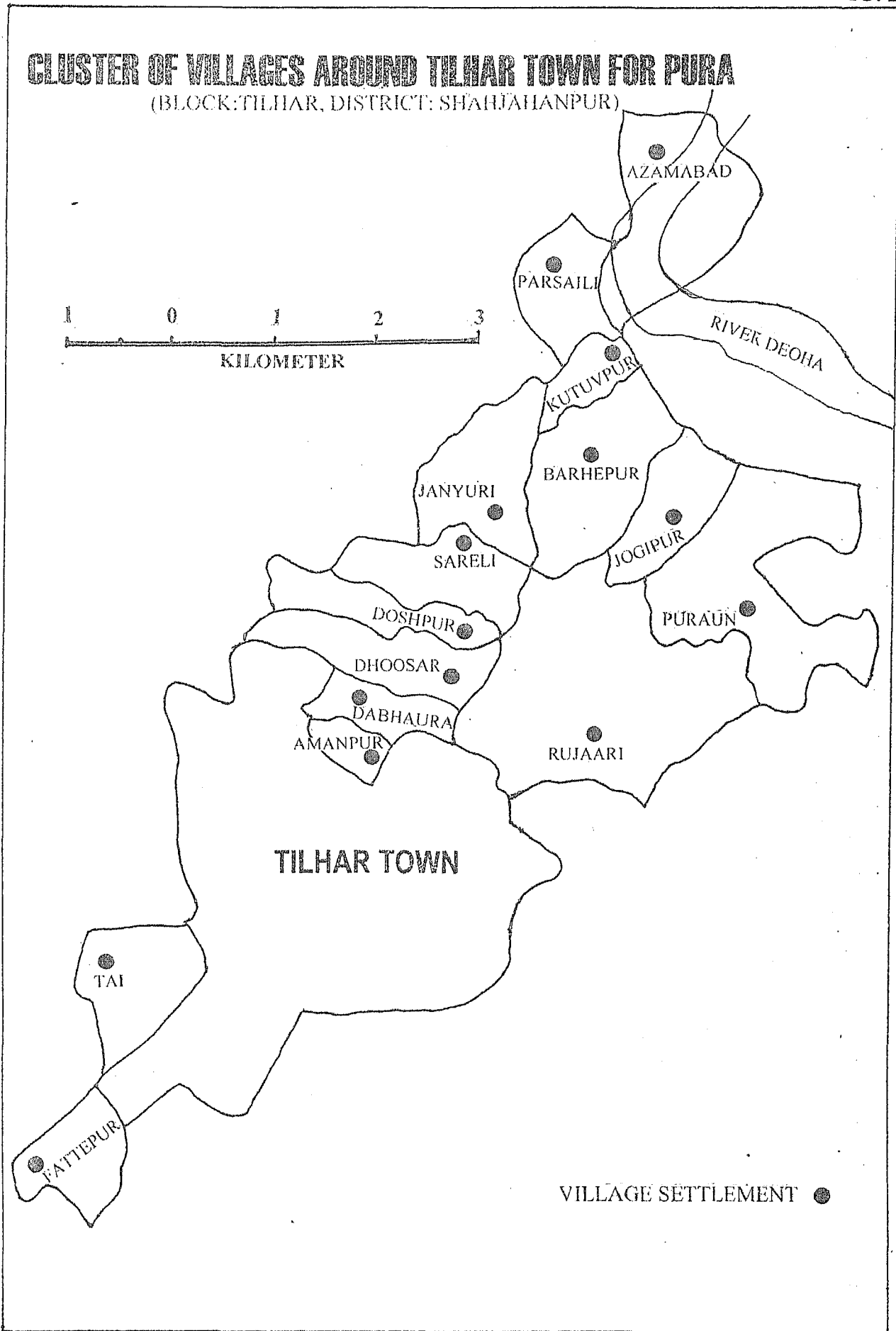


FIG. 2



**FIG.3: DISCUSSION ABOUT PURA-TILHAR**

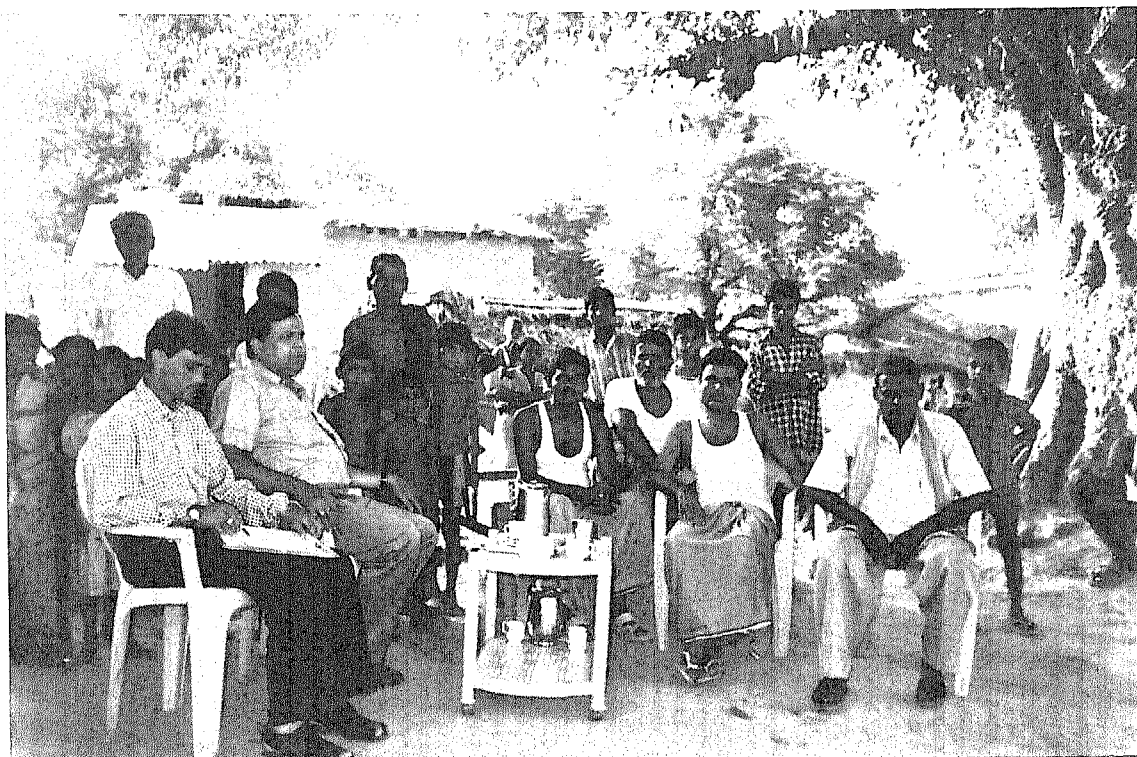


After a meeting between officers of DRDA-Shahjahanpur and Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow at CDO's Chamber.  
From left to right Shri Vimal Chandra Srivastava (CDO-DRDA), Shri Satyendra Nath Chaudhary (PD-DRDA), Dr. SSA Jafri (Senior Fellow-GIDS), Shri Brijesh Tewari (RA-GIDS) and Shri Mohammad Zubair Akhtar (RA-GIDS).

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of India, which ranks seventh if compared with the countries of the world. In Uttar Pradesh out of total 166,052,859 population (Census, 2001) roughly about one-fifth is urban population living in about 684 towns/cities, which consist about 6734 identified slums. Most of these slums are in big cities, inhabited by mainly migrants from rural areas who migrate in search of employment. Since agriculture is not so capable to absorb all the working age population, therefore, industrialization and urbanization are the only alternative to provide the livelihood. In India large metropolitan cities are growing very fast and creating an overall chaos, whereas the small and medium towns are growing quite slow or they are just stagnant. This lopsided growth creates regional imbalances and huge rural to urban (metropolitan) migration takes place. Immediately after Independence it was thought that rural to urban migration would take place step-wise. People from villages would first migrate to small and medium towns and then after acquiring certain degree of urbanism, they would venture to migrate to metropolitan cities. This hypothesis has failed as the small and medium towns are nothing but simply they are large villages having no employment opportunities and with least urban amenities and incapable to attract and accommodate rural unemployed migrants. For example, from eastern U.P.

**FIG.4: A SCENE OF MEETING AT AZAMABAD VILLAGE**



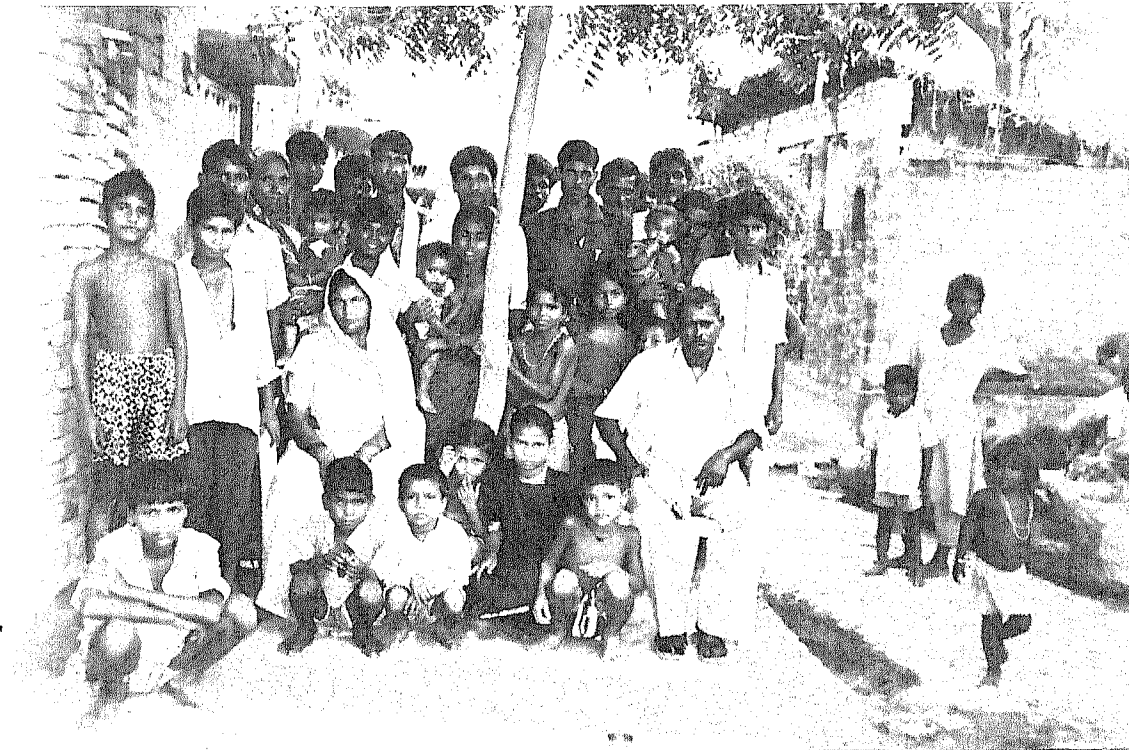
Villagers are discussing the Village Problems

large number of male population has migrated to cities of Western Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab, which resulted into a very high sex ratio in places of out-migration leading to social chaos. Besides providing amenities in main towns, if the village clusters of fringe areas are also provided the urban amenities, towns would expand, it would attract industries and overall urban activities would grow. Thus, the unemployment and out-migration of the immediate neighbourhood can easily be tackled. Since PURA scheme is to be implemented in each district, definitely it would show a positive impact on overall urban scenario.

The Central scheme of Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) was announced by the Prime Minister in August 2003. The purpose of this scheme is to provide urban amenities in cluster of 10 to 15 villages around the fringe of a town of the size of 20,000 to 100,000 population. It is expected that it would help in reducing the great rural - urban divide and lead to a balanced socio-economic development in the district. The cluster of villages would be provided the following important amenities during a period of 2 - 3 years like:

1. Assured power supply
2. Potable water supply
3. Road transportation facilities
4. Dependable telephone, Internet and IT services
5. Systematic upgradation of existing schools/colleges
6. Upgradation of existing health services
7. Market facilities for farmers to get better prices of their produce.
8. Security through police petrol and police posts.

**FIG.5: A SCENE OF EXTREME POVERTY IN PURAUN VILLAGE**



Villagers are seen behind Smt. Vidyawati (Pradhan)  
(Whose husband was recently murdered due to village feud)

The government has decided to implement the PURA strategy in 5000 rural clusters across the country in the next five years. Tilhar has been selected as one such cluster for implementing the PURA scheme.

Tilhar town lies almost in the centre of Shahjahanpur district. Shahjahanpur is one of the districts of Western Uttar Pradesh, which is agriculturally quite fertile. However, it's rural parts lack most of the urban amenities in which transport and police services are on the top. Tilhar town is managed by the Municipal Board. The total population of Tilhar town is 91,130 (2001), which grew to 239.57 per cent or roughly four-times during 1971-2001. The cluster of following 15 villages were considered under PURA- Tilhar:

1. Puraun
2. Amanpur
3. Dabhaura
4. Dhoosar Urf Nawadia
5. Janyuri
6. Rujaari
7. Fattepur Gaisara
8. Parsaili
9. Azamabad
10. Kutuvpur
11. Barhepur
12. Sareli
13. Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema
14. Tai
15. Jogipur

## 2. AVAILABLE AMENITIES AT A GLANCE

The following amenities are available in proposed PURA villages:

TABLE 1: AMENITIES, WHICH ARE AVAILABLE IN PROPOSED PURA VILLAGES

	Name of PURA Villages	Kharanja Road	Public Transport	Electricity	Telephone	Primary School (I-V Classes)	Middle School (Up to VIII Classes)	High School	Intermediate College	Health Centres	Veterinary Hospital	Post Offices	Banks	Police Station	Tubewell	Weekly Market/Bazaar	Retail Shop		
																	Implements	Fertilizer	General
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Puraun	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
2	Amanpur	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
3	Dabhaura	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
4	Dhoosar Urf Nawadia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
5	Janyuri	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
6	Rujaari	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
7	Fattepur Gaisara	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
8	Parsailli	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
9	Azamabad	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
10	Kutuvpur	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
11	Barhepur	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
12	Sareli	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
13	Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
14	Tai	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
15	Jogipur	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓

**Source:** Based on survey conducted by the author and his team of Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, for the project "PURA -Tilhar" Sponsored by DRDA-Shahjahanpur, October-November 2004

### 3. METHODOLOGY

For base study of cluster villages of Tilhar for PURA the secondary data was collected from the records of Census of India and maps were prepared. The extensive field survey was conducted for primary data by the expert research team of Giri institute of Development Studies, Lucknow from village to village. Gram Pradhans were contacted to discuss the overall village problems and to tally with their official records. Block Development Officials of Tilhar block were involved along with the Institute's expert research team to collect the data and ascertain the validity of data. On the basis of Census and field survey the required tables were prepared for analysis purposes.

### 4. POPULATION DYNAMICS

Among the cluster of villages the maximum population is 3965 (2001) in Dabhaura village and lowest is 286 in Fattepur Gaisara village. The large size of population in villages depends upon nearness to Tilhar town, road accessibility and also availability of agricultural land. The growth of population during three decades 1971-2001 in Tilhar town was 239.57 per cent. Among both the sexes the growth of males is 237.19 and females 242.25 per cent respectively. In Parsaili village the growth of total population was 1449.19 per cent, whereas male and female population growth was 1417.91 and 1485.96 per cent respectively, which is highest.

TABLE 2 : POPULATION STRUCTURE, 2001

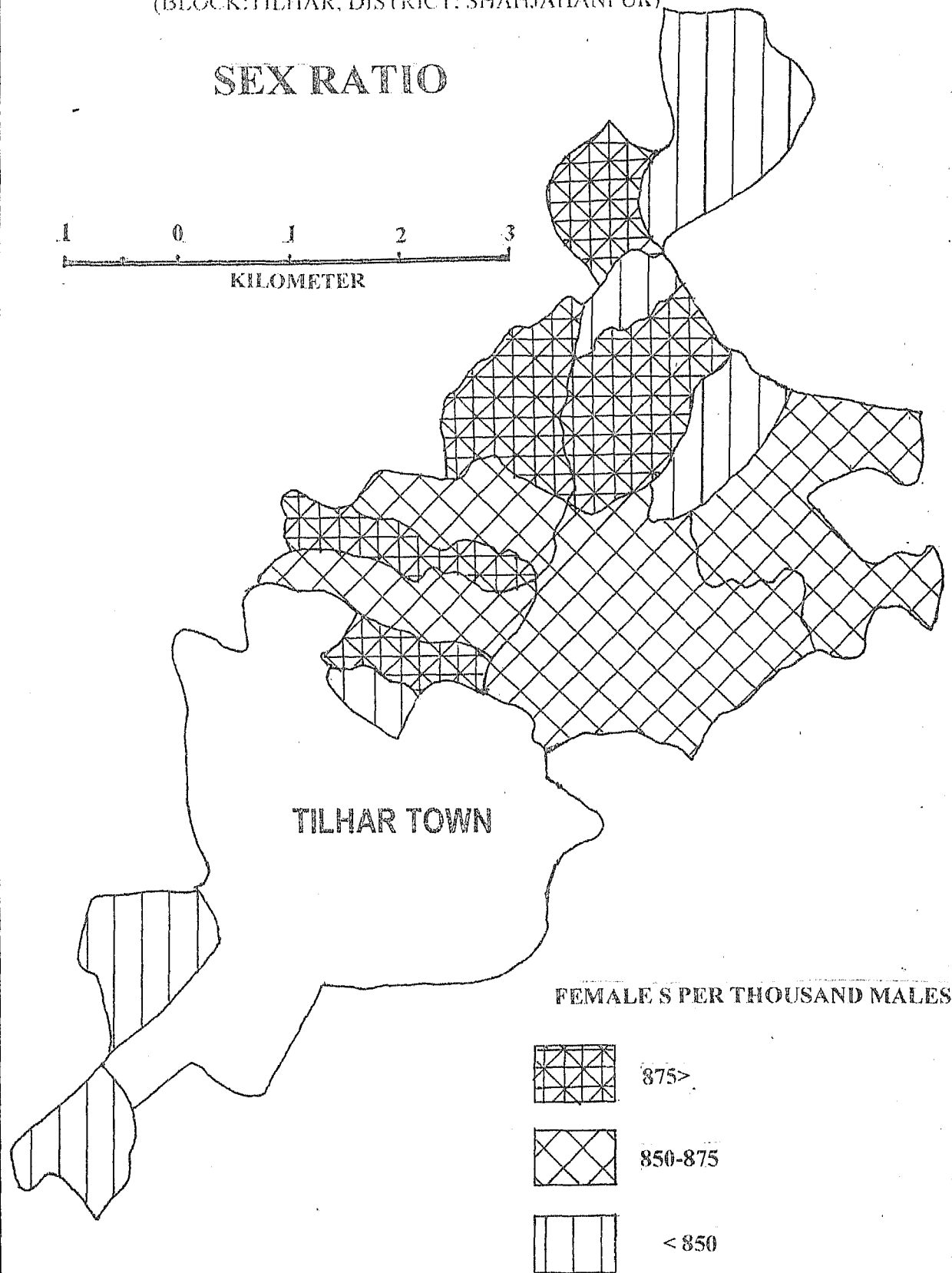
S. No.	Name of PURA Villages	Area (Hectare)	Total population	No. of Households	Size of Household	Population Density (per Hectare)	Sex Ratio	Caste wise Percentage of Population		
								Forward	Backward	Scheduled Caste
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Puraun	307.40	1260	208	6.06	4.10	853	19.76	60.63	19.61
2	Amanpur	67.23	1380	231	5.97	20.53	745	9.05	69.93	21.02
3	Dabhaura	102.47	3965	584	6.79	38.70	883	11.35	79.59	9.06
4	Dhoosar Urf Nawadia	137.30	772	132	5.85	5.62	874	16.71	63.35	19.94
5	Janyuri	135.27	1055	175	6.03	7.80	884	20.18	62.85	16.96
6	Rujaari	455.63	2203	389	5.66	4.84	869	16.75	66.13	17.12
7	Fattepur Gaisara	83.43	286	44	6.50	3.43	810	23.42	76.58	-
8	Parsailli	109.35	1921	349	5.50	17.57	889	18.07	57.88	24.05
9	Azamabad	236.93	624	82	7.61	2.63	835	17.78	73.08	9.14
10	Kutuvpur	49.01	497	81	6.14	10.14	801	21.13	69.22	9.65
11	Barhepur	198.86	1149	185	6.21	5.78	918	11.06	64.57	24.37
12	Sareli	123.12	918	146	6.29	7.46	873	20.47	61.32	18.21
13	Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema	91.94	296	51	5.80	3.22	1000	25.00	75.00	-
14	Tai	124.74	697	99	7.04	5.59	810	16.52	51.12	32.36
15	Jogipur	97.61	1085	177	6.13	11.12	811	19.91	62.03	18.06

**Source:** Based on survey conducted by the author and his team of Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, for the project "PURA -Tilhar" Sponsored by DRDA-Shahjahanpur, October-November 2004

# CLUSTER OF VILLAGES AROUND TILHAR TOWN FOR PURA

(BLOCK: TILHAR, DISTRICT: SHAHJAHANPUR)

## SEX RATIO



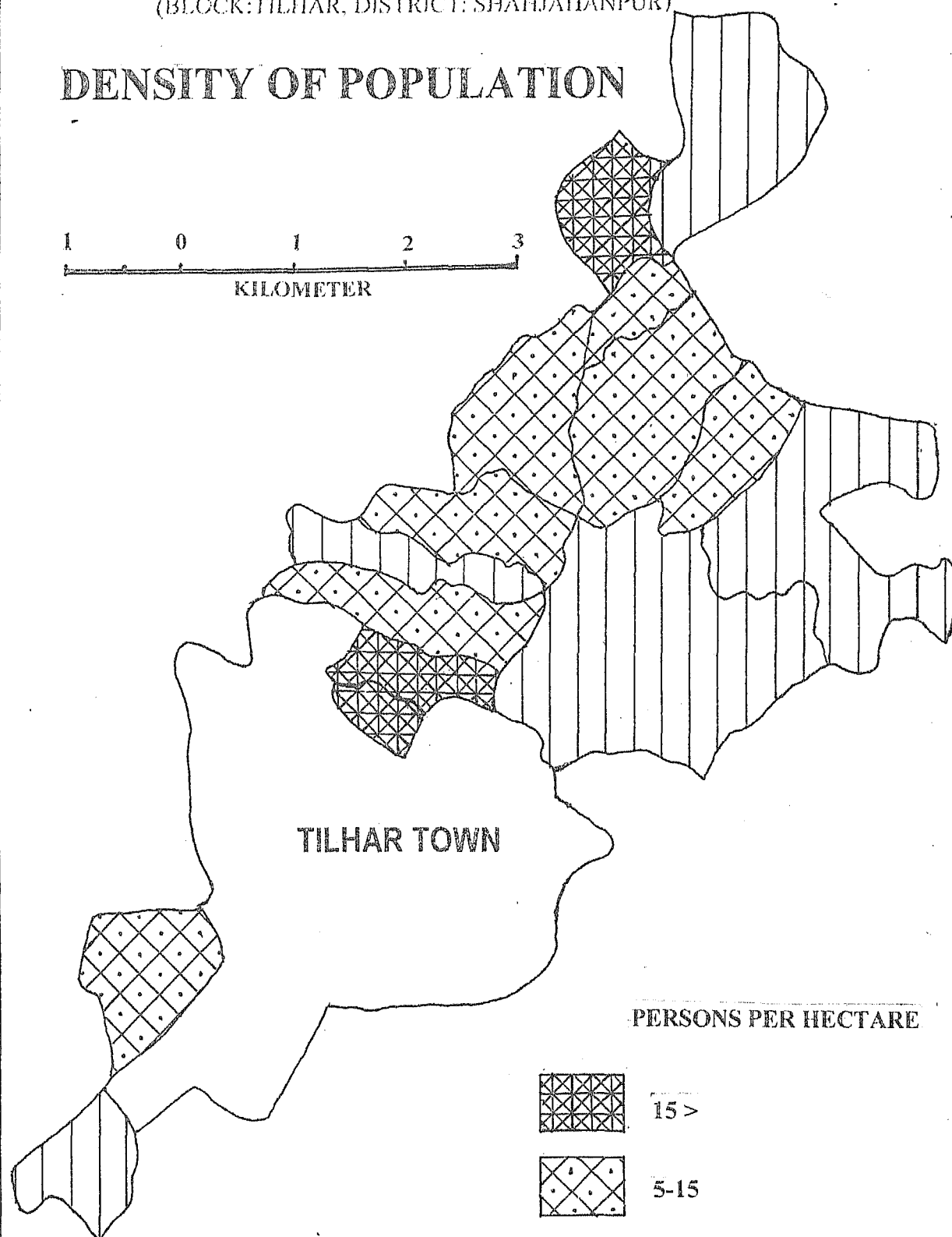
The lowest growth of total population was recorded in Azamabad village with 36.24 per cent including males and females 36.55 and 35.89 per cent respectively. Here it is interesting to mention that Azamabad village is always hit by the occasional floods in river Deoha, as the houses are washed away due to heavy erosion and people are compelled to migrate. During 1971-2001 19.61 per cent households were reduced. Also it was reported that from this region the huge influx to Pakistan took place during partition and Azamabad village was maximum affected. In all the fifteen cluster villages the growth of population during 30 years, i.e. 1971-2001 was 117.59 per cent and the growth of male and female population was 112.90 and 123.33 per cent respectively. It shows that 10.43 per cent growth of female population was higher than the growth of male population. In comparison to total population growth the growth of households during the same period (1971-2001) was quite slow, i.e. 74.58 per cent, as the households size has tremendously increased. In 1971 the size of household was of only 4.95 persons which grew to 6.17 persons.

The highest sex ratio was recorded in Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema and Barhepur, which have 1000 and 918 females per 1000 males respectively. Surprisingly the lowest sex ratio was recorded 745 in Amanpur village, which is located quite in the heart of Tilhar town indicating that either the migrants could not bring their families or massive female infanticide has taken place. The average sex ratio of cluster villages was 819 in 1971

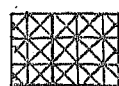
FIG. 7

# CLUSTER OF VILLAGES AROUND TILHAR TOWN FOR PURA (BLOCK: TILHAR, DISTRICT: SHAHJAHANPUR)

## DENSITY OF POPULATION



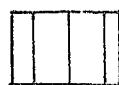
PERSONS PER HECTARE



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FIG. 8

# CLUSTER OF VILLAGES AROUND TILHAR TOWN FOR PURA

(BLOCK: TILHAR, DISTRICT: SHAHJAHANPUR)

## PROPORTION OF SC POPULATION

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KILOMETER

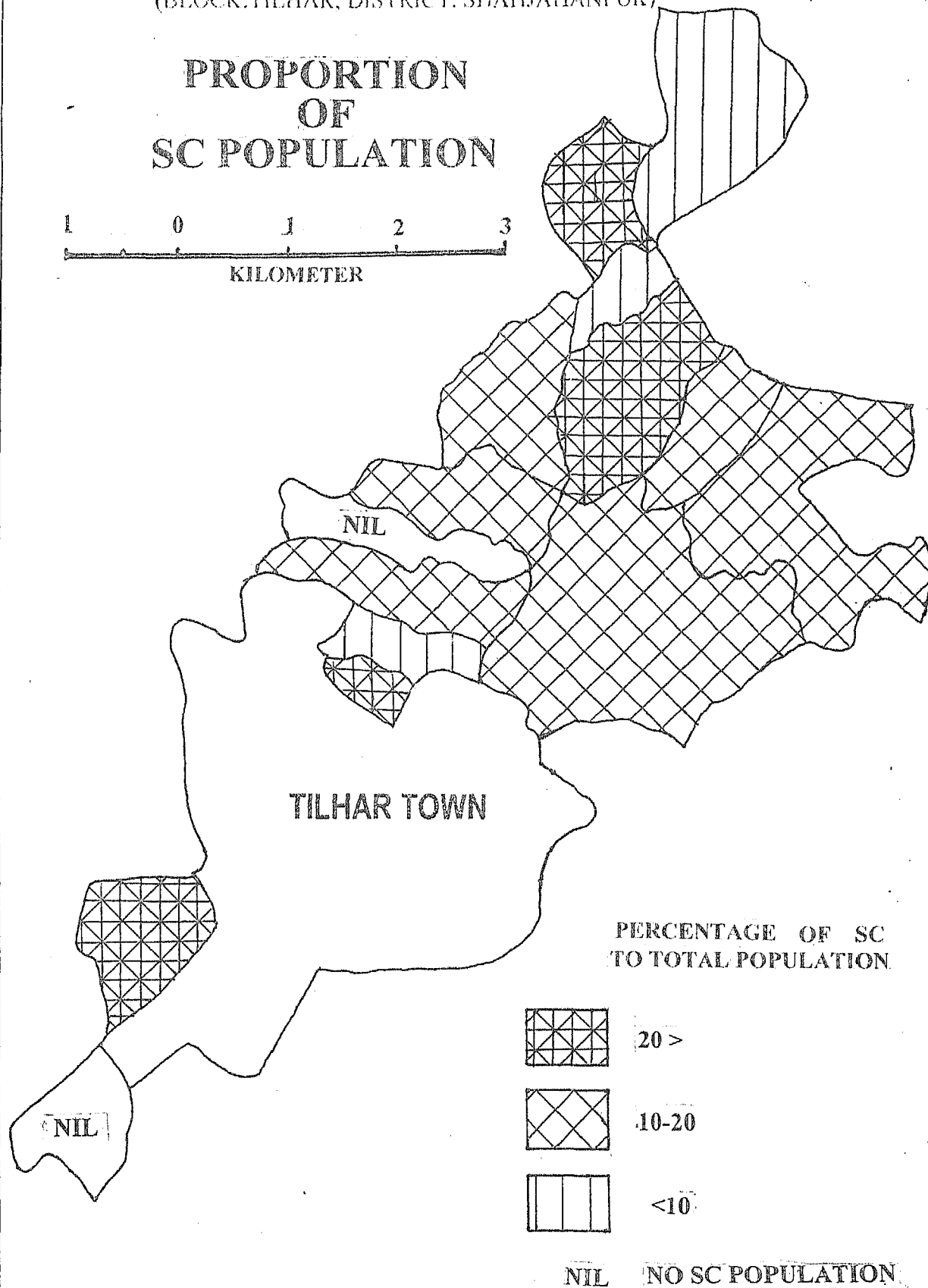
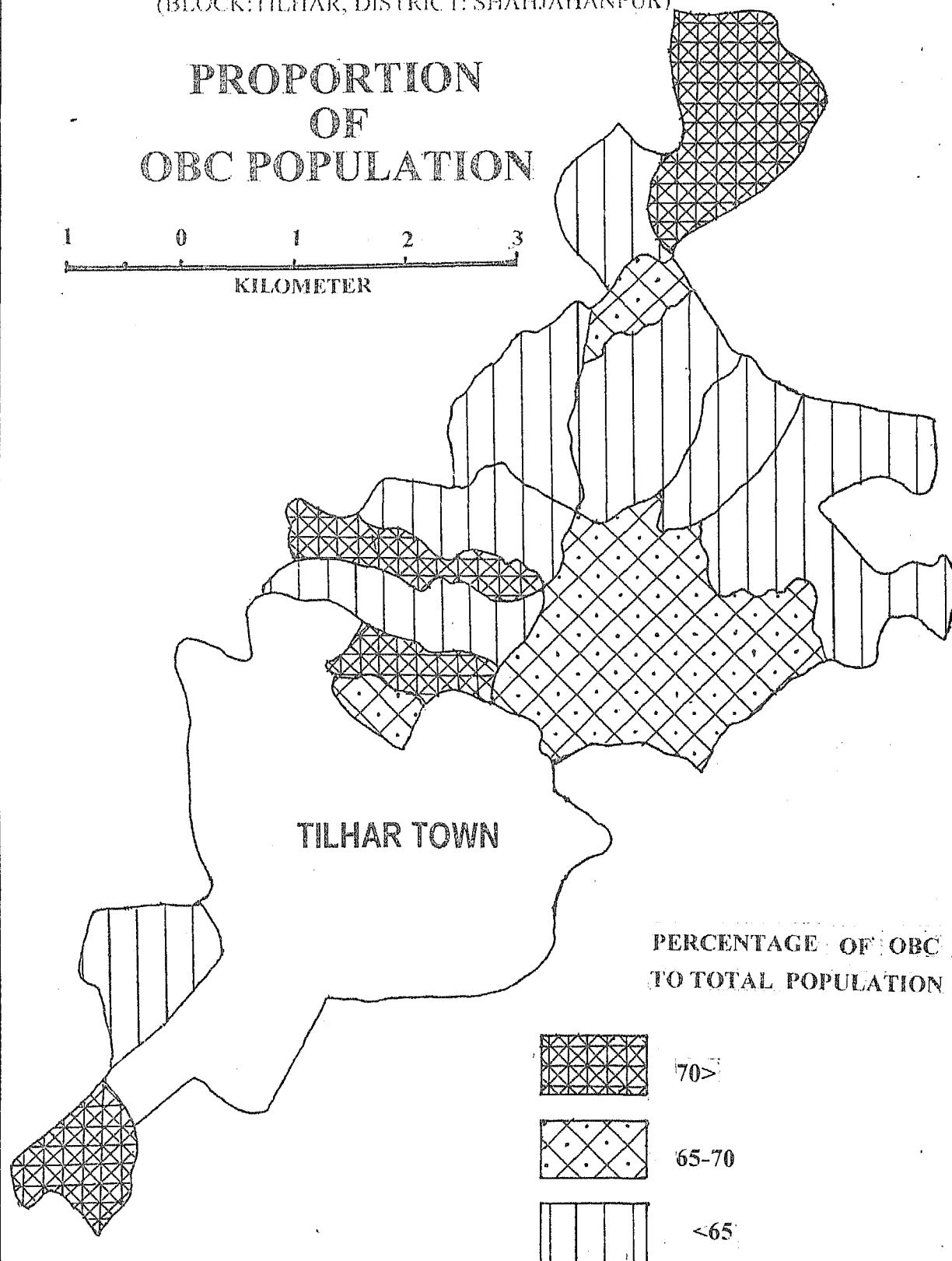


FIG. 9

# CLUSTER OF VILLAGES AROUND TILHAR TOWN FOR PURA (BLOCK: TILHAR, DISTRICT: SHAHJAHANPUR)

## PROPORTION OF OBC POPULATION



which improved to 859 in 2001. The comparative higher sex ratio indicates the male out migration for earning the livelihood or for getting the higher or better education. In Tilhar town also the sex ratio is comparatively higher, i.e. 903, which is also due to out-migration of male working population to mostly metropolitan cities. As these small towns are as good as large villages, where employment opportunities and urban amenities are lacking.

The overall proportions of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Castes and Forward Castes population are 15.97, 66.22 and 17.81 per cent respectively. The maximum proportion of Scheduled Caste population is concentrating in Tai village with 32.36 per cent followed by Barhepur 24.37, Parsaili 24.05 and Amanpur 21.02 per cent. In Fattepur Gaisara and Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema villages, there is no Scheduled Caste population. The overall socio-economic condition of Scheduled Caste population is quite deplorable than the backward and forward castes.

In all the cluster villages both Hindu and Muslim OBCs are together dominating in number and economy (only next to forward castes) both. The highest proportion of OBC are concentrating in Dabhaura 79.59, Fattepur Gaisara 76.57 and in Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema 75.00 per cent. In rest of the villages the proportion of OBC population is above fifty per cent.

Area-wise the largest village is Rujaari occupying 455.63 hectares, whereas the smallest village is Kutuvpur (Qutubpur) occupying only 49.01 hectares of area. The maximum population density per hectare is in Dabhaura, Amanpur, Parsaili, Jogipur and Kutuvpur villages with 38.70, 20.53, 17.57, 11.12 and 10.14 persons per hectare respectively. Villages Azamabad, Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema, Fattepur Gaisara, Puraun and Rujaari are with 2.63, 3.22, 3.43, 4.10 and 4.84 population density respectively, which are lowest. Average household size varies from village to village according to the custom, culture and economy, as the average large household size of 7.61 persons is found in Azamabad and 7.04 in Tai Villages. The smallest size of households were in Parsaili and Rujaari villages with 5.50 and 5.66 persons respectively.

The working age population of villages who are unable to get their livelihood migrate to urban areas (mainly large cities). Beyond agriculture the employment avenues in other sectors are almost negligible in villages, because of lack of basic infrastructure like uninterrupted power supply, road transport facilities, health and sanitation, banking facilities, educational institutions, post offices and telecommunication facilities and marketing, etc.

Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) can be implemented in the following order in light of already existing schemes:

Sl.No.	PURA PLAN
1.	<b>Land and housing loan:</b> Land Use planning: Reserving places for parks, burial grounds, playgrounds, religious places, community centres, bazaar/markets, library, staff quarters, NGOs, protection of reserve forests
2.	<b>Roads,</b> drains, bridges and public transport
3.	<b>Environment protection,</b> sanitation, waste disposal, potable water supply
4.	<b>Health Centres,</b> doctor on move, pharmacists, Local awareness training for good health
5.	Veterinary Centres
6.	<b>Electricity:</b> Street Light and easy electric/power connection in residential and work areas
7.	PCO and IT Kiosks in cluster areas
8.	<b>Education:</b> Primary, Middle, High School and Intermediate, Popularization of NIOS and employment oriented education like Dairy, poultry and other agro-based, etc.
9.	<b>Identification of resources:</b> Agricultural innovations, industry, horticulture, etc. Environmentally sustainable development with the emphasis on non-agricultural activities.
10.	<b>Entertainment:</b> Encouragement and training in wrestling, boxing and other physical activities.
11.	<b>Social Security:</b> Police and Community Guards
12.	<b>Maintenance:</b> Besides Government arrangements, Community Volunteers.

### Existing Schemes

1.
  - (i) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
  - (ii) Prime Minister Gramin Yojana (PMGY) (Gramin Awaas)
  - (iii) Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
  - (iv) Sampoorna Gramin Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SGSRY)
  - (v) Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)
  - (vi) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)
2.
  - (i) Prime Minister Gramin Yojana (PMGY)
  - (ii) Sampoorna Gramin Vikas Yojana (SGVY)
  - (iii) Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC)

3.
  - (i) Rajiv Gandhi Pay-Jal Vyavastha Karyakram (RGPVK)
  - (ii) Pay-Jal Vyavastha Karyakram (PVK)
  - (iii) Nishulk Boring Vyavastha (NBV)
  - (iv) Bio-Gas Sanyantra Nirman (BSN)
  - (v) Dhoomr Rahit Choolha Nirman (DRCN)
  - (vi) Swaksha Shauchalaya Nirman (SSN)
  - (vii) Swaksha Shauchalaya Gramin Yojana (SSGY).
4.
  - (i) Primary Health Centre (PHC)
  - (ii) Community Health Centre (CHC)
  - (iii) Pulse-Polio Abhikaran (PPA)
5.
  - (i) Gramin Vidhutikaran Yojana (GVY).
6.
  - (i) Primary Pathshala Bhawan Nirman Yojana (PPBNY)
  - (ii) Chatra Vratti Yojana (CVY)
  - (iii) Mid-Day Meal (MDM)
  - (iv) District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)
  - (v) Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
7.
  - (i) Land Line Telephone Connection (LLTC)
  - (ii) Wireless Local Loop (WLL)

## 5. DEPENDABLE POWER SUPPLY

In most of the villages electric poles are existing, but their electric wires are either stolen or they are left hanging without connectivity and care. Only the villages which are bordering with Tilhar town are somewhat

facilitated with power supply and its use, otherwise most of the villages are without it. Basically the duration of power supply is quite rare, not only in terms of hours but in days, on which no activity can depend. That is the reason that where occasionally power is available, only few households have taken official power connection, otherwise households have drawn their own electric lines (through Katiya) from poles illegally. Out of 15 cluster villages only in 5 villages, roughly about 10.0 per cent households have taken electric connections legally, and in rest 10 villages either there is no power supply line or nobody has taken official connection. In fact, majority of households prefer and depend on kerosene. This anomaly has to be seriously taken up by the electricity department, but of course the regular and reliable power supply is the right of the consumers.

To extend the electric lines/poles at the doorsteps of remaining village houses, an estimate has been worked out that about 291 electric poles and about 24,500 metres length of electric wires are required for complete electrification. Among these cluster villages, only one substation is located in Amanpur village, which is insufficient. At least two more substations would be required for efficient power supply, which are proposed to be located in Janyuri and Tai villages. About Rs.51,04,000 amount is estimated to be required for complete electrification works in the entire cluster villages.

Table 3: **ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE: EXISTING AND PROPOSED**

S. No.	Name Of Village	Existing Electric Infrastructure			Infrastructure Proposed			Amount Required in Rs.
		Sub Station	L.T. Line (km)	Percentage Houses without electricity	No. Of Poles	Length of Wires (M)	Sub Station	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Puraun	-	-	100.00	25	2000		340,000
2	Amanpur	1	0.6	87.87	12	600		120,000
3	Dabhaura	-	1.0	82.87	20	1000		200,000
4	Dhoosar Urf Nawadia	-	1.0	95.45	5	200		44,000
5	Janyuri	-	1.0	90.28	12	600	1	620,000
6	Rujaari	-	2.0	100.0	10	2000		280,000
7	Fattepur Gaisara	-	-	100.0	20	1500		260,000
8	Parsailli	-	1.0	89.97	15	1000		180,000
9	Azamabad	-	0.7	100.00	20	600		152,000
10	Kutuvpur	-	1.5	100.00	10	1000		160,000
11	Barhepur	-	-	100.00	40	3000		520,000
12	Sareli	-	-	100.00	42	5000		768,000
13	Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema	-	1.0	100.00	10	500		100,000
14	Tai	-	1.0	100.00	25	3000	1	960,000
15	Jogipur	-	-	100.00	25	2500		400,000
							Total	5104,000

**Source:** Based on survey conducted by the author and his team of Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, for the project "PURA -Tilhar" Sponsored by DRDA-Shahjahanpur, October-November 2004

## 6. **POTABLE WATER SUPPLY**

Pipe water supply system is not available in any of the cluster villages. Households are either using their own hand pumps located within their residential premises, which provides shallow unhealthy water or they fetch from the roadside public handpumps India Mark-II. Ground water is

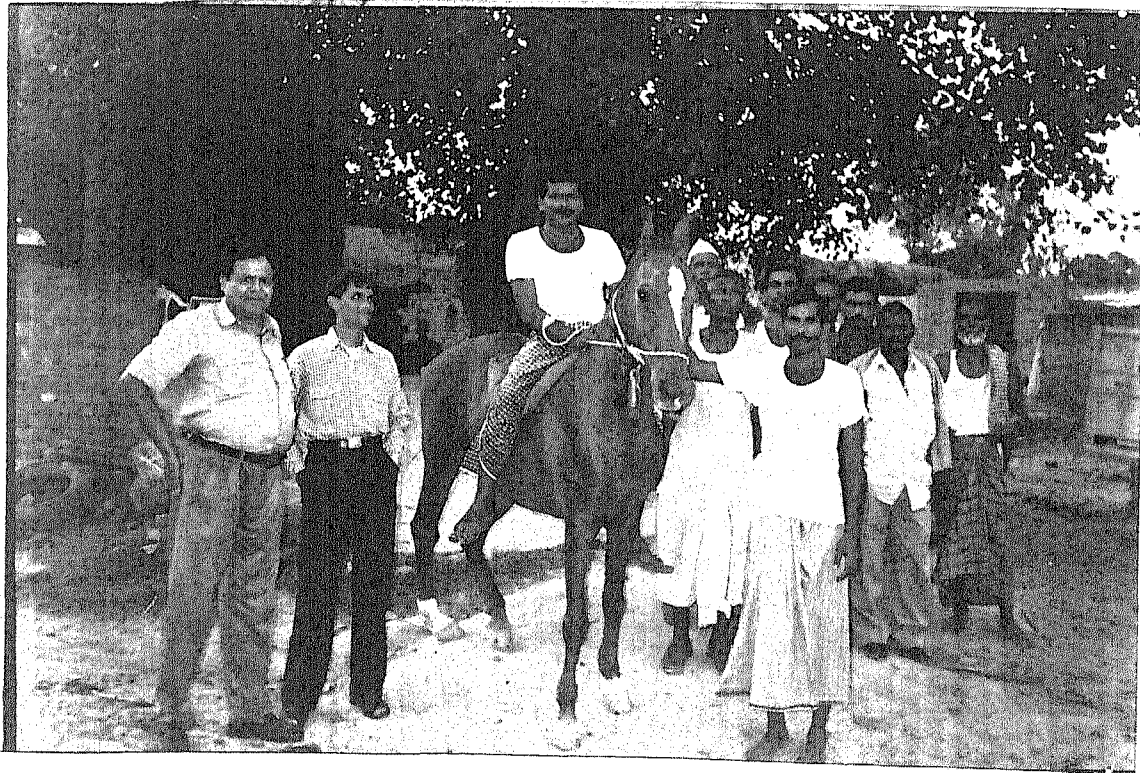
available at about 35 to 50 feet deep from the ground surface and most of the private hand pumps are installed in shallow waters, which is not good for health. Waterborne diseases are common among the villagers. There is a common demand that households should be provided the treated pipe/tap water by public water supply system. Majority of the households depend on India Mark-II, which are installed on roadsides and villagers waste valuable time in fetching the water from distant areas.

**TABLE 4: POTABLE WATER SUPPLY: EXISTING AND PROPOSED**

S. No.	Name of Village	Existing			Tubewells Proposed	Amount Required in Rs.
		Houses with hand pump	% Houses without water source	Village Hand Pump Mark-II		
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Puraun	15	92.78	12		
2	Amanpur	100	56.70	6		
3	Dabhaura	50	91.43	25		
4	Dhoosar Urf Nawadia	40	69.69	8	1	2,000,000
5	Janyuri	53	69.71	8		
6	Rujaari	120	69.15	32		
7	Fattepur Gaisara	18	59.09	8	1	2,000,000
8	Parsaili	122	65.04	18		
9	Azamabad	35	57.31	8		
10	Kutuvpur	25	69.13	12		
11	Barhepur	32	82.70	10	1	2000000
12	Sareli	58	60.27	11		
13	Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema	31	39.21	2		
14	Tai	28	71.71	6		
15	Jogipur	53	70.05	8		
					<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>

**Source:** Based on survey conducted by the author and his team of Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, for the project "PURA -Tilhar" Sponsored by DRDA-Shahjahanpur, October-November 2004

**FIG.10: A SCENE OF BARHEPUR VILLAGE**



Shri Sarfaraz Khan (Pradhan)  
along his horse is extremely enthusiastic for development of his village

Tubewells pump water from deep strata, which is safe from health point of view, as contamination due to seepage is not easily possible from ground surface. It is estimated that if three tubewells are installed, one each in Dhoosar Urf Nawadia, Fattepur Gaisara and Barhepur villages, it would serve the purpose for the entire cluster. Overall cost of tubewells and pipelines together would roughly go to Rs.6,000,000/-.

## **7. ROAD TRANSPORT**

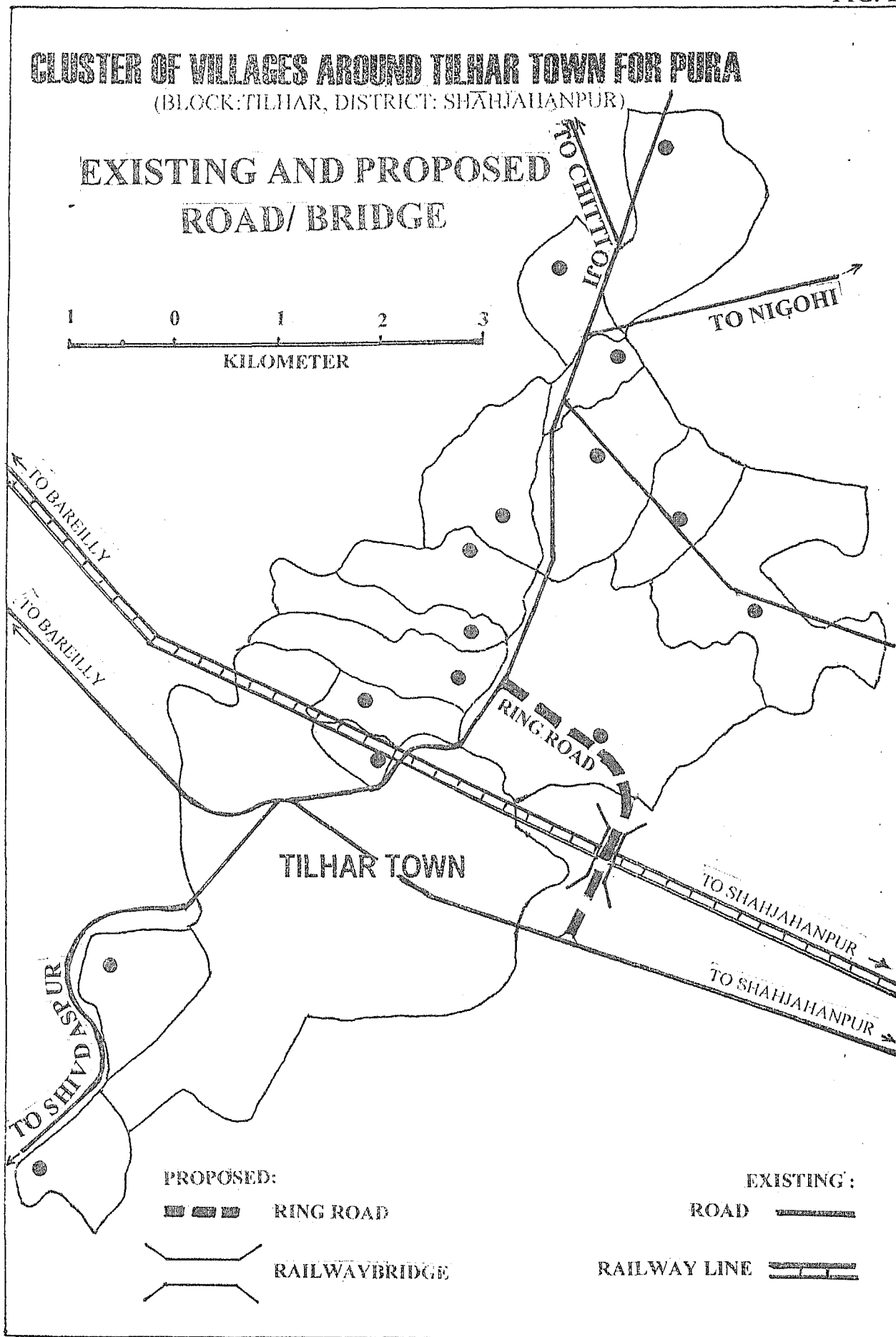
Urbanisation, industrialisation, modernisation and now globalisation go side by side with efficient transport system and road transport is an important part of the development. Though villages are accessible by roads, but yet about one-fifth houses are without any approach roads. The maximum houses face the road connectivity problems in villages like, Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema 49.01, Sareli 34.24 and Dhoosar Urf Nawadia 30.30 per cent. By rough estimates, about 6150 metres of Kharanja roads are to be constructed for which the cost has been worked out to be Rs.30,75,000/-. It was found that about 8250 metres of kharanja roads and 9 culverts are to be repaired in cluster villages, for which roughly Rs.2,000,000/- are estimated.

TABLE 5: ROAD TRANSPORT: EXISTING AND PROPOSED

S. No.	Name of Village	Kharanja road		Kharanja Road and Culverts to be repaired*		Amount Required for Kharanja Road Rs.
		Percentage of Houses without	Required in (M)	Length Road (M)	No. of Culverts	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Puraun	7.21	200	100	1	100,000
2	Amanpur	-	-	-	-	-
3	Dabhaura	17.12	500	500	1	250,000
4	Dhoosar Urf Nawadia	30.30	-	1000	1	-
5	Janyuri	20.00	-	1000	-	-
6	Rujaari	10.28	800	300	2	400,000
7	Fattepur Gaisara	18.18	150	100	-	75,000
8	Parsaili	11.46	1000	500	-	500,000
9	Azamabad	18.29	500	800	2	250,000
10	Kutuvpur	-	500	1000	1	250,000
11	Barhepur	16.21	500	700	-	250,000
12	Sareli	34.24	500	750	1	250,000
13	Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema	49.01	-	500	-	-
14	Tai	20.20	1000	500	-	500,000
15	Jogipur	11.29	500	500	-	250,000
				TOTAL		3,075,000
		For repair of roads & culverts				2,000,000
		Cost of ring road				20,000,000
		Cost of over head road bridge				25,000,000
		GRAND TOTAL				50,075,000

**Source:** Based on survey conducted by the author and his team of Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, for the project "PURA -Tilhar" Sponsored by DRDA-Shahjahanpur, October-November 2004

FIG. 11



All the roads connecting Tilhar Township pass through the heart of the town where traffic congestion and pollution are the regular features. The Lucknow-Delhi railway line which passes through Tilhar town creates maximum jam, as the trains are passing quite frequently. To avoid the traffic jam, congestion and pollution in Tilhar town and cluster villages, it is proposed to construct a ring road as shown in the map, which would be roughly 3 to 4 kms and the cost would be nearly Rs.20,000,000/-. To avoid the railway level crossing an overhead road bridge is estimated to be Rs.25,000,000. The overall cost on road transport is estimated to be Rs.50,075,000/-, which seems to be quite reasonable.

### **8. TELEPHONE, MOBILE, PCO, INTERNET AND IT SERVICES**

Fast transfer of information is the need of the day, when globalisation has shrank the world. Now for overall development, each and every village has to be efficiently connected within the country and globe as a whole. Out of 15 cluster villages, only 4 villages are having telephone lines, when 11 villages are yet to be connected. Even among four villages where telephone lines are there, very few households have taken the connections. Like in Kutuvpur, Dabhaura, Rujaari and Amanpur villages the connected households are only 2.46, 1.71, 1.54 and 1.29 per cent respectively. However, few households have opted for wireless telephones, but it is not successful. Except Amanpur and Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema villages in most of the villages few well-off persons are also using mobile/WLL.

**TABLE 6: TELEPHONE, MOBILE, PCO, INTERNET AND IT SERVICES:  
EXISTING AND PROPOSED**

SL. No.	Name of Village	% Houses connected with telephone	No. of mobiles/ 1000 population	No. of P.C.O.	Internet/ IT Services in Village Yes/No	Amount Required for PCO, internet, I.T. in Rs.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Puraun	-	1.58	-	NO	Through Government employment schemes, loans to be given to unemployed youths. Total amount Rs. 2,000,000/-
2	Amanpur	1.29	-	1	NO	
3	Dabhaura	1.71	2.52	1	NO	
4	Dhoosar Urf Nawadia	-	5.18	-	NO	
5	Janyuri	-	2.84	-	NO	
6	Rujaari	1.54	7.26	2	NO	
7	Fattepur Gaisara	-	6.99	-	NO	
8	Parsaili	-	2.08	-	NO	
9	Azamabad	-	1.60	-	NO	
10	Kutuvpur	2.46	4.02	1	NO	
11	Barhepur	-	1.74	-	NO	
12	Sareli	-	1.08	-	NO	
13	Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema	-	-	-	NO	
14	Tai	-	4.30	-	NO	
15	Jogipur		2.76	-	NO	

**Source:** Based on survey conducted by the author and his team of Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, for the project "PURA -Tilhar" Sponsored by DRDA-Shahjahanpur, October-November 2004

The maximum mobile/WLL are in Rujaari, Fattepur Gaisara and Dhoosar Urf Nawadia villages where proportion of mobile/WLL are 7.26, 6.99 and 5.18 per 1000 population. In all, four villages where telephone lines are existing, at least one PCO is located, which is insufficient. There is no Internet or IT services in any village. It is proposed to allocate Rs.2,000,000/- to provide easy loans to unemployed youths to open their PCO/Internet/IT services under the government employment schemes.

## 9. EDUCATION

If we have to compete the world, then we have to analyze the level of education of Indian people and accordingly time bound goals to improve the education among people are to be set up without further loss of time. Education or enlightenment is the mother of all development, without which we would be far behind when the globalisation culture is fast entering in our day-to-day activities. It is painful to note that the overall literacy among the villagers of cluster villages is 37.11 per cent, when males are 47.57 and females are 24.92 per cent literates. Only in Fattepur Gaisara the literacy is highest, i.e. 58.04 per cent. The lowest literacy is recorded in Janyuri and Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema village with 22.09 and 22.97 per cent respectively. Over all female literacy is just half of their counter part males, but in Janyuri, Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema and Jogipur

FIG. 12

# CLUSTER OF VILLAGES AROUND TILHAR TOWN FOR PURA

(BLOCK: TILHAR, DISTRICT: SHAHJAHANPUR)

## LITERACY

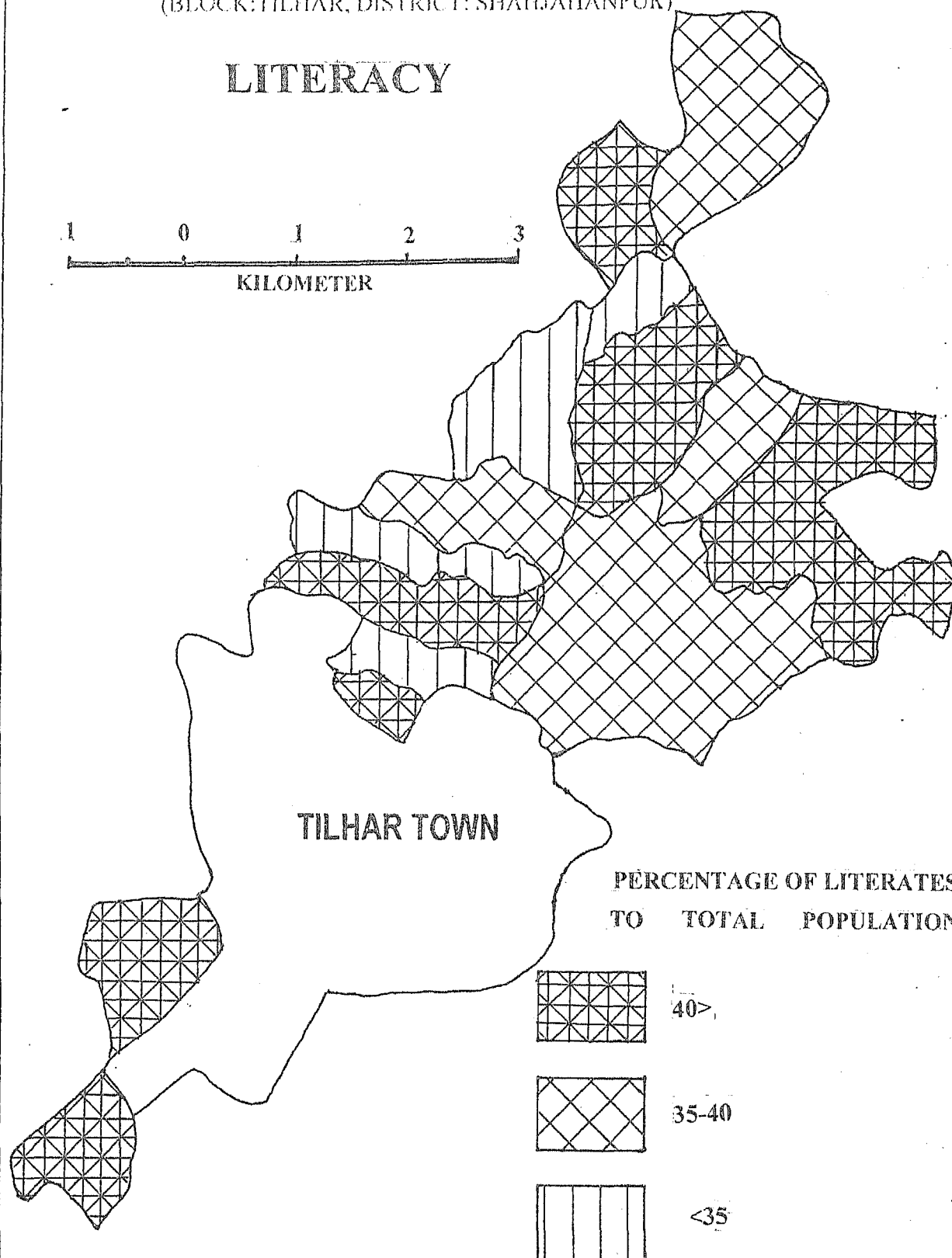


TABLE 7: EDUCATION: EXISTING AND PROPOSED

S. No.	Name Of Village	Percentage Literacy (2001)			EXISTING										PROPOSED								
					Percentage of School Area		No. of Students			No. of Teachers	No. of Middle School	Percentage of School Area		No. of Students			No. of Teachers	Primary School	Middle School	High School	Inter mediate	Amount required for construction in Rs.	
		Total	Male	Female	% Built Area	% Open Area	Total	Male	Female	No. of Teachers	No. of Middle School	% Built Area	% Open Area	Total	Male	Female	No. of Teachers	Primary School	Middle School	High School	Inter mediate	Amount required for construction in Rs.	
1	Puraun	41.27	50.44	30.51	1	40.00	60.00	243	153	90	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	15,000,000	
2	Amanpur	41.96	47.28	34.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2,500,000	
3	Dabhaura	32.13	41.21	21.83	1	100.00	-	200	125	75	3	1	100.00	-	50	30	20	1	-	-	1	1,500,000	
4	Dhoosar Urf Nawadia	40.67	52.66	26.94	1	25.00	75.00	400	260	140	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,500,000	
5	Janyuri	22.09	32.14	10.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2,500,000
6	Rutjari	35.22	46.90	21.77	1	50.00	50.00	300	215	85	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3,000,000	
7	Fattepur Gaisara	58.04	71.51	41.40	1	50.00	50.00	70	40	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,500,000	
8	Parsaili	43.31	54.37	30.86	1	50.00	50.00	250	150	100	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,500,000	
9	Azamabad	37.02	47.05	25.00	1	100.00	-	216	141	75	2	1	25.00	75.00	80	55	25	1	-	-	-	-	1,500,000
10	Kutuvpur	32.60	42.02	20.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4,000,000
11	Barhepur	43.78	52.25	34.54	1	40.00	60.00	182	103	79	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3,000,000	
12	Sareli	38.45	53.87	20.79	1	16.66	83.34	400	263	137	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,500,000	
13	Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema	22.97	35.13	10.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2,500,000
14	Tai	46.05	56.10	33.65	1	40.00	60.00	175	95	80	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3,000,000	
15	Jogipur	35.76	52.08	15.63	1	50.00	50.00	187	110	77	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,500,000	
																		Total				31,000,000	

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team of Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, for the project "PURA -Tilhar", Shahjahanpur, Sponsored by DRDA-Shahjahanpur, October-November 2004.

**FIG.13: A SCENE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL IN AZAMABAD VILLAGE**



Children are taught by only one Teacher in a small building

villages the female literacy is below one-third of their male literacy. In comparison to males, female literacy is far behind, which suggests that besides overall efforts, the special and careful efforts are required for better female education system. Unlike western countries our traditional society does not prefer the females to be education<sup>ed</sup> in co-education schools. Therefore, girls' schools are to be opened for enhancing effective education among females. The heavy drop-outs in higher classes among female students is the result of our wrong policies in providing the educational institutions without clear perception about females in our society. Quite a good proportion of male and female children go out of their villages for better education, may be even from primary to higher education. The unnecessary burden of traveling by students for distant educational institutions can be avoided at least at primary to intermediate levels by planned location of schools and colleges. One can assess the level of educational deprivation among 15 cluster villages that after primary school, there are only 2 middle schools and there is no high school and what to talk about intermediate college.

Except in Amanpur, Janyuri, Kutuvpur and Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema villages, in rest 11 villages, at least one primary school, one in each village has been located. In most of the schools built up area ranges between one-fifth to half, except in Dabhaura and Azamabad villages where there is no open space and the entire area under school is built up. The more the school area

is openly available for children to play, it is better for a healthy environment. In Dhoosar Urf Nawadia and Sareli villages, the primary school enrolments are maximum, i.e., 400 students in each. In Fattepur Gaisara village the enrolment in primary school is only 70, which is least. The enrolment of male-female ratio is about 60:40. In each primary school the number of teachers are not enough as they are only between two to three. Four new primary schools are proposed, one each in Amanpur, Janyuri, Kutuvpur and Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema villages, where there is no primary school.

There are only two middle schools among cluster villages, one each in Dabhaura and Azamabad villages and rest 13 villages are deprived of this facility. In Dabhaura middle school, there is no open space as the entire area under school is built up, whereas in Azamabad middle school 75.00 per cent of the school area is left open and unbuilt. The enrolment of students in Dabhaura and Azamabad are quite less, i.e. 50 and 80 respectively. In proportion to male enrolments, the female enrolments are quite encouraging in both the middle schools.

As reported the number of teachers are not according to the strength of students/classes, where Department of Education has to plan and allocate the teachers accordingly. Also most of the school buildings are either insufficient or they are not fit for schools. It is proposed to open four new primary schools, one each in Amanpur, Janyuri, Kutuvpur and Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema. Except in Dabhaura and Azamabad villages,

where middle schools are already located, in rest of the 13 villages, at least one middle school in each village are proposed. Since there is no high school among cluster villages, therefore, at least one High School is proposed in each of the three villages, i.e., Rujaari, Kutuvpur and Tai. Also, two Intermediate Colleges are proposed in centrally located villages, one each in Dabhaura and Barhepur villages. Here it is to be kept in mind that right from primary school, middle school, High School and upto Intermediate Colleges at least half of the institutions must belong exclusively for girls. A rough estimate of Rs.31,000,000/- has been worked out for the construction of primary schools, middle schools, high schools and Intermediate Colleges which can be slightly adjusted according to the needs.

## **10. HEALTH AND SANITATION**

Provision of health and sanitation services in civilized society, especially in urban areas are first and foremost for healthy environment, healthy life and healthy living. The most important aspect for healthy environment is that the settlements and their roadsides must be free from any type of drain or rain floods. Therefore, proper drainage system has to be maintained, so that drain/rain water may not flood/stagnate. In Tilhar cluster five villages are reported to be flooded by drain water.

TABLE 8: HEALTH AND SANITATION:EXISTING AND PROPOSED

S. No.	Name of Village	% Houses Flooded		Drain in Metre		Existing						Proposed			Amount Required for Construction in Rs.	
		By Drain	By Rain	Kutcha Existing	New Pucca Required	Primary Health centers	No. of Doctors	No. of Nurses	No. of Veterinary hospitals	No. of Doctors	Other Vet. Staff	Primary Health Centre	Hospital	Veterinary hospitals	For Pucca Drainage	For PHC and Hospital
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Puraun	-	-	-	150	-	-	ANM*	-	-	-	1	-	-	52,500	1,000,000
2	Amanpur	-	-	20	100	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-
3	Dabhaura	-	-	500	500	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,000	-
4	Dhoosar Urf Nawadla	37.87	37.87	800	-	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,000,000
5	Janyuri	-	14.28	500	1000	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000	-
6	Rujaari	12.85	17.99	500	200	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	-	1	70,000	1,000,000
7	Fattepur Gaisara	-	9.09	50	200	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000	-
8	Parsaili	-	15.00	300	700	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	-	1	245,000	1,000,000
9	Azamabad	-	15.00	500	500	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,000	-
10	Kutuypur	7.40	12.34	200	100	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	1	-	-	35,000	1,000,000
11	Barhepur	8.10	5.40	250	500	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	1	-	175,000	10,000,000
12	Sareli	68.49	-	300	500	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,000	-
13	Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema	-	-	300	300	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	-	1	105,000	1000,000
14	Tai	-	38.04	500	1000	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	1	-	-	350,000	1,000,000
15	Jogipur	-	25.42	300	800	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	-	-	280,000	-
												Total			2,292,500	17,000,000
												Grand Total			19,292,500	

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team of Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, for the project "PURA - Tilhar" Shahjahanpur Sponsored by DRDA-Shahjahanpur, October-November 2004

\*Auxiliary Nurse- Midwife.

Among them maximum drain flood affected village is Sareli with 68.49, Rujaari 12.85, Barhepur 8.10 and Kutuvpur 7.40 per cent. Excluding five villages namely Puraun, Amanpur, Dabhaura, Sareli and Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema, in rest all the ten villages a good proportion of houses are affected by rain flood. The maximum proportions of houses are affected in villages like Tai 38.04, Dhoosar Urf Nawadia 37.87, Jogipur 25.45, Rujaari 17.99, Parsaili 15.00 and Azamabad 15.00. Proper drainage system by pucca drain is an important requirement to save people from various diseases. Most of the village drains are kutchra, where water stagnates and the mosquitoes are breed. It is proposed to construct 6550 metres of pucca drainage so that water may flow smoothly. The cost of construction of old and new pucca drainage is worked out to be Rs.2,292,500/-.

There is no primary health centre in any of the cluster villages, therefore, people have to visit Tilhar town in emergency, otherwise touts are the only alternative. Of course there is one nurse-midwife posted in each village, but it is not satisfactory health care. Four primary health care centres are proposed, one each in Puraun, Dhoosar Urf Nawadia, Kutuvpur and Tai villages. For construction of building about 4,000,000/- has been worked out. A full-fledged hospital is necessary in the centre of the cluster villages, which is proposed to be opened at Barhepur village, which initially needs about Rs.10,000,000/- for construction of its building.

Since villagers are partly milkmen and dairying is an important economic activity, the healthy milch animals are an important element for enhancing the household income. The Veterinary hospitals play an important role in keeping the herds healthy and economical. Since there is no Veterinary hospital in any cluster villages, therefore at least three veterinary hospitals are proposed, one each in Rujaari, Parsaili and Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema villages, which are essential. An estimated cost of construction of Veterinary hospitals has been worked out to be Rs.3,000,000/-. The overall cost of improving the health and sanitation condition in cluster villages is estimated to be Rs.19,292,500/-.

## **11. MARKET AND ALLIED AMENITIES**

For agricultural farm products better market facilities at reasonable accessibility are essential for farmers to get the appropriate prices. For better agriculture and income, the farm inputs like fertilizers, insecticides, seeds and implements are important essentials which should be easily available. Besides these commodities the grocery and general stores for daily use things are required at easily accessible locations. Post Offices and Banks are also allied necessities which also help farmers directly or indirectly. There is only one fertilizers shop in Dabhaura village and in the entire cluster of villages. Otherwise there is no seed or implements shop

TABLE 9: MARKET AND ALLIED AMENITIES: EXISTING AND PROPOSED

S. No.	Name of Village	Existing						Proposed			Amount required for construction of weekly market Rs.
		No. of Post Office	No. of Banks	No. of Shops				Post Office	Bank	Weekly Market	
				Fertilizers	Seeds	Implements	General				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Puraun	-	-	-	-	-	4	1			
2	Amanpur	1	-	-	-	-	5				
3	Dabhaura	-	-	1	-	-	10	1	1		
4	Dhoosar Urf Nawadia	-	-	-	-	-	7				
5	Janyuri	-	-	-	-	-	8	1			
6	Rujaari	-	-	-	-	-	8	1			
7	Fattepur Gaisara	-	-	-	-	-	2				
8	Parsaili	-	-	-	-	-	12	1			
9	Azamabad	-	-	-	-	-	2				
10	Kutuvpur	-	-	-	-	-	2				
11	Barhepur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5000000
12	Sareli	-	-	-	-	-	5				
13	Doshpur Haveli Urf Balema	-	-	-	-	-	-				
14	Tai	-	-	-	-	-	10				
15	Jogipur	-	-	-	-	-	8	1			
										Total	5,000,000

**Source:** Based on survey conducted by the author and his team of Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, for the project "PURA -Tilhar" Sponsored by DRDA-Shahjahanpur, October-November 2004

anywhere among the cluster villages. Most of the farmers buy the agricultural inputs either from Tilhar town or even from Shahjahanpur city. There are quite many grocery-cum-general stores in each village, which serve the purpose. Among cluster villages, only one Post Office each is located in Amanpur village. Therefore, one Post Office each is proposed in Puraun, Dabhaura, Janyuri, Rujaari, Parsaili, Barhepur and Jogipur villages. Also, two banks are required, one each in Dabhaura and Barhepur villages, as there is no bank available in any of the cluster villages.

Since there is no marketing facility in any cluster villages, as they can only look for Tilhar, one weekly market is necessary at central point, i.e., Barhepur village. This weekly market would also be marketing place of fertilizers, seeds and implements. Besides these shops one each of PCO, Post Office and Bank has to be established in the premises of weekly market. An estimated cost which has been worked out to be Rs.5,000,000/- for construction of weekly market, including sheds and offices, etc.

To remove the sense of insecurity among the people belonging to multiple identities, there is a need to locate few police posts at appropriate villages of the cluster. Day and night Police watch is essential for free movement of people and security of goods and property.

TABLE 10: TOTAL EXPECTED EXPENDITURE UNDER PURA TILHAR

Sl.No.	Items	Rupees
1.	Power	5,104,000
2.	Potable Water	6,000,000
3.	Repair, New Roads, Flyover, Ring Road	50,075,000
4.	Telecommunication (by Loans)	2,000,000
5.	Education	31,000,000
6.	Health and Sanitation	19,292,500
7.	Market/Bazaar	5,000,000
	GRAND TOTAL	118,471,500